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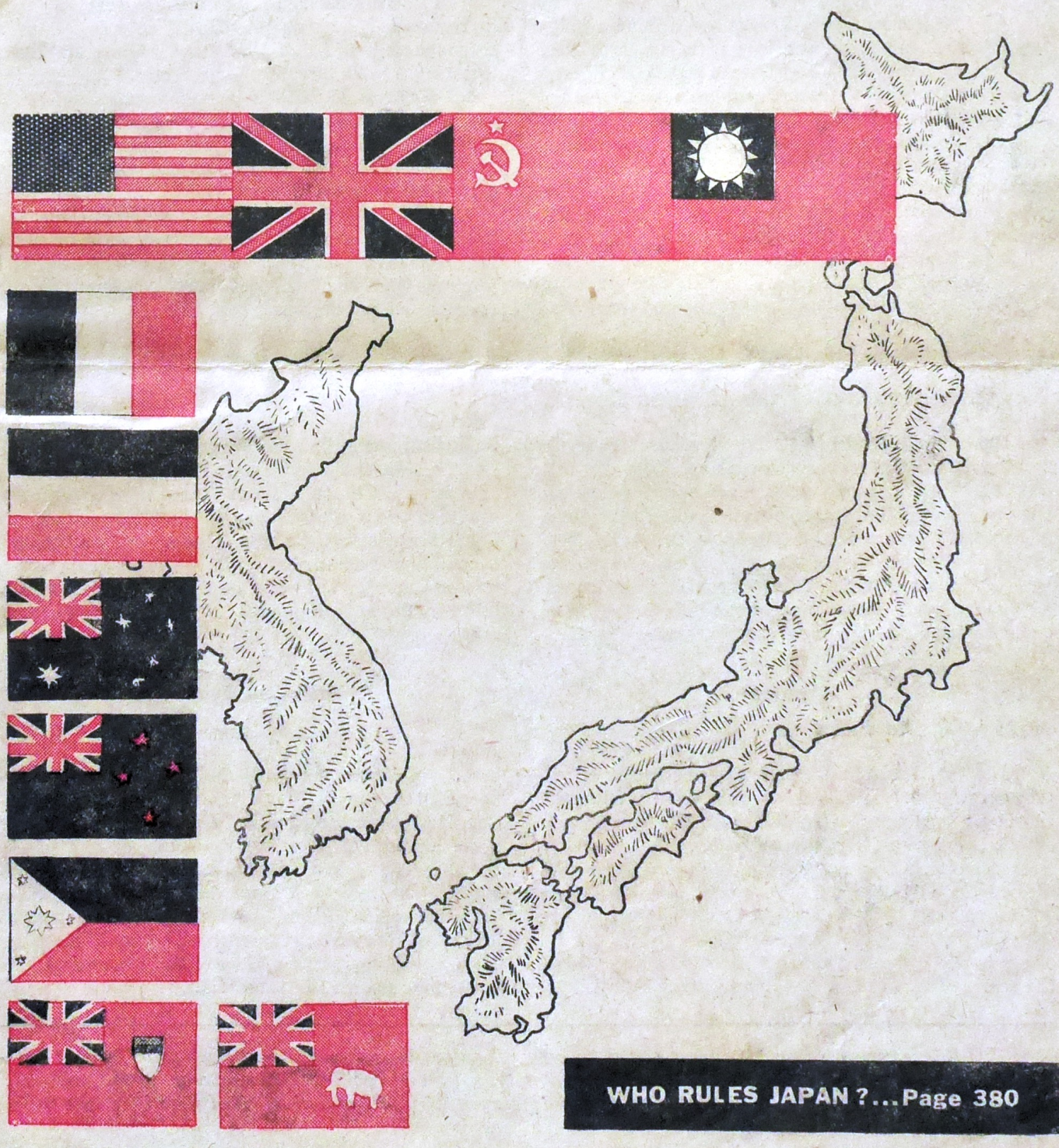
Maptalk



WHO RULES JAPAN?...Page 380

I & E Shoptalk

It Can Be Done

I&E officers all over the theater can take some tips from the energetic job being done in Tokyo by the I&E section of GHQ's Headquarters and Service Group. Despite demobilization losses and a heavy work schedule for the troops they service, the Group I&E section is keeping a full-sized information and education service in operation.

The information program centers around a bulging information center, equipped with magazine files, a complete library of USAFI texts and AEP library units, A&R books, vocational guidance kits, and information files on the GI Bill of Rights, insurance, civil service, job fields, income tax, apprentice training, and a number of other topics. Wall and table displays emphasize the conversion of army training to civilian occupations, world news events, points of interest in Japan, and informative magazine articles.

Large display boards, located strategically in barracks and other public places, graphically plays up world news and educational and vocational opportunities. Newscasts and music are featured daily over the mess hall public address systems. A weekly summary of the news is also a feature of the service. All the materials used in the program can be procured by any unit I&E officer from the appropriate base or army depots.

In educational fields the section offers guidance in registering students for USAFI courses, conducts language classes and off-duty study sessions, and plans to set up a voluntary literacy school.

Maintenance of I&E issue radio sets, a tough problem wherever demobilization has taken expert repair personnel, is being handled by employment of Japanese radio technicans who work under the supervision of a military repairman.

The Headquarters Group section can't claim any ideas or techniques that haven't been used by other I&E men before, but they are proving that personnel problems and material shortages can be licked by imagination and organizational efficiency.

Newsmap Returns to the Bulletin Boards

Back into Western Pacific production after a six months break, *Newsmap* rejoined *Maptalk* in the unit distribution packets last week. *Newsmap's* potentialities as information center material will need no explanation to anyone who has been in the Army long enough to get across the Pacific. Its map side long has been a standby for dayroom and bulletin board displays in posts, camps, and stations about the USA, and its poster side has been plastered over more barracks wall space than the Varga calendar.

The *Newsmap* now being distributed to unit I&E officers in AFWESPAC and the occupation areas is produced in the States and the negatives are flown to Tokyo for printing. So long as the mails come through, *Newsmap* will appear each week. The original production of a fresher news side of the sheet will be undertaken in Tokyo if personnel for the job is made available.

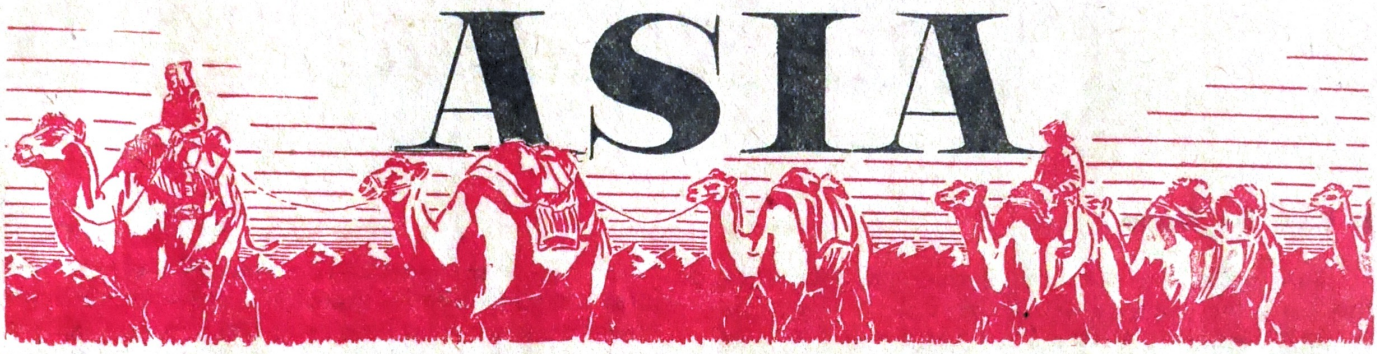
Notes for the Files

The Veterans Administration is sending investigators out into Stateside schools and colleges to untangle snarls in its system of getting GI Bill subsistence checks to veterans. Veterans who have had to sweat out payments will be interviewed, and top priority will be given by VA personnel to the job of getting delayed checks to them. Some 250,000 veterans are now on the VA's educational allotment rolls.

Armed Forces Institute has initiated a new "over-the-counter" service for men in and around the Tokyo area. Applicants may visit the Institute for the purpose of taking any end-of-course test or general education development test stocked by the Institute. Tests are analyzed and scored on the spot.

Maptalk is prepared to make available to I&E officers who request it more detailed information on the various Army savings and insurance plans treated briefly in this issue. By reports from the field the editors will determine and meet the most immediate needs for informational materials.

MAPTALK is intended for use of military personnel only. It is not to be republished in whole or in part without consent of General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific. News sources for the summaries contained herein: Associated Press, International News Service, United Press and GHQ Public Relations Office.



CHINA

HOME FOR A REPORT

Gen. George C. Marshall, in Washington last week for meetings with President Truman, had earned personal satisfaction along with public kudos for a job well done, but the rub, as he would report to the President, is that the work had only started. It was taken for granted that neither the January truce agreement nor the amalgamation of the Chinese armies could have been consummated but for Marshall, but China's structure was still more complicated than the Pentagon Building in Washington. Chinese and American circles both hoped that the former chief of staff, at home in that five-sided maze, could also single out a direct course for the nation toddling through its first peaceful steps in over a decade.

The Nationalist-subsidized Central News Agency reported that Communist troops arrived on the heels of the departing Russian garrison, fanning out 20 miles east of Mukden and occupying Fushun as well as the coal mines around that Manchurian town. Chinese Nationalist forces appeared to be wininng the race with the Communists for control of Mukden itself, while the Communist troops drew well ahead at other headline trouble centers including Harbin, 315 miles northeast of Mukden, where they were ready to move in when and if the Russians vacated it. Here they were determined not to have the Nationalists outdo them in the power plays which were neither civil war nor peace.

SURPRISE AT MUKDEN

With all the shouting that had been done to get the Russians out of Manchuria, Chinese officials confessed themselves puzzled over the sudden Soviet withdrawal from Mukden. Observers wondered how much American and British pressure had to do with Russia's dropping the hot potato. Just to confuse the issue further, a Chinese government spokesman said there were no indications that the Red Army departure from Mukden was the start of a general withdrawal from Manchuria; he said the USSR had not yet set a date for that. Raising hopes of improvement in the situation was the agreement reached in Chungking for the inclusion of Manchuria in the operational scope of the Sino-American headquarters at Peiping.

Russia's dextrous gyrations throughout Manchuria still were baffling. While they replied to a general raising of eyebrows by pulling stakes in Mukden, their troops rested their caravans in Changchun with the explanation that they were pausing merely on their way out of Manchuria, but a Central News Agency dispatch said their billeting there was not of temporary nature. The agency said in this connection that Chinese Communists were swarming into Manchuria from Shantung province, significant because they could get there only by crossing the gulf of Chihili to Russian—held Dairen.

His feelings still badly bruised by inconsiderate treatment by the Red Army, Reynolds Packard, a UP correspondent, reported from Changchun that indications were that Moscow had divided Manchuria into two parts, one to remain 100 percent Russian control-another to be at least nominally under Chinese administration. The first zone included Harbin, Dairen, and Port Arthur. The second zone included Mukden and Changchun which were to become nominally Chinese administered. There was no confirmation of this report from other sources.

MORE AUTONOMY PAINS

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and his advisers held a private discussion concerning Manchuria. The ticklish subject was also laid before the Kuomintang congress, which heard a new report of an autonomous movement in western inner Mongolia embracing parts of Charar and Suiyuan provinces.

Elsewhere an agreement was negotiated between the Chinese government and the Turkestan dissidents who established the Republic of Eastern Turkestan in 1944. The agreement was described to the Kuomintang congress by General Chang Chu-chung, minister of the political department of the National Military Council, who pointed out that the agreement was not yet approved by the Chinese government. If accepted the proposal would provide for an election by the people of two vice-governors and the enlargement of the Sinkiang provincial government drawn mainly from the people of the remote province.

N.E.I.

MODERATION BUT NOT IN ALL THINGS

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic announced the formation of a new cabinet composed of 12 members of his old government and 4 newcomers, virtually all of whom are regarded as sympathetic to his publicly proclaimed moderate policy. Two of the cabinet members were from the Moslem League. One woman, Dr. Ullah Santosso, former official in the foreign affairs ministry, received the portfolio of social affairs.

Despite reports circulating in Dutch quarters of an imminent armistice during Indonesian-Dutch negotiations, there was nothing moderate about the trouble in Java. Dutch troops landed at Banjongprick, Batavia, at Bali and Banka Islands and were reported en route to the Javanese cities of Semarang and Surabaya. In Batavia the Dutch news agency Aneta said that Netherlands troops would replace all British-Indian troops in Java in a few months, asserting that this decision was made at the "highest level" in the Allied command. Sjahrir protested to the British Military Commander about his unwelcome Dutch visitors, thus establishing an atmosphere of tension for a new series of conferences between Dutch, British, and Indonesian leaders. There were no pre-meeting comments on the attitude of the new Indonesian cabinet regarding Dutch proposals to establish an Indonesian commonwealth leading toward eventual independence. The cabinet reshuffle indicated, however, that the answer would be "Yes."

JAPAN

JAPAN, AT LEAST, FORSWEARS ARMS

Japan was taking the world's most radical postwar step toward peace—a new constitution permanently renouncing war and military power. Nippon's first democratic constitution, which would place her at the mercy of her neighbors, was proposed in a week which saw all the major powers conducting military training exercises, French and Chinese fighting a naval-shore battle in Indo-China, Washington and London announcing reduced but strong postwar military forces, and Churchill calling for a virtual Anglo-American military alliance in the face of what he termed indefinite Soviet expansion.

Some Far Eastern Commission members showed resentment against not being consulted before General MacArthur's announcement of a new Japanese constitution, but U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes assured the Commission that the constitution would be presented to them for ratification. Australian and New Zealand representatives on the steering committee protested what they called treatment of the Commission as a "rubber stamp."

Byrnes said the constitution had been drafted without consultation with any Allied power other than the United States, adding that it had been drawn up by the Japanese themselves in accordance with what he said were their rights. The Japanese government had decided to submit the proposed new constitution to an extraordinary session of the Diet late in April.

Yomiuri-Hochi was the only newspaper among the Tokyo big four to discuss the Emperor question with any strength. It took a pronounced stand opposing the terms in its editorial discussing the constitution. The *Yomiuri* said the draft granted the people sovereignty, but "it is an undoubted fact that the Emperor is a stain on democracy." Noting that the constitution proposed an automatic end of the peerage upon the deaths of the present titleholders, it added: "Would it not be natural for the Emperor to take this measure too?"—sentiments echoed by Communists throughout Japan.

That the Japanese labor front had undergone a thorough revolution already was seen in reports on the formation of a total of 557 labor unions with memberships aggregating to 495,810 during the period from the surrender to the first of February.

Capital wasn't faring so well, however, with the pinch felt as far away as London, where Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton had some bad news for harried investors. He announced that the chances of being compensated "were not very bright" when Conservatives asked the British government to indemnify shareholders of some 132,000,000 pounds ($528,000,000) of Japanese bonds. Dalton called the investments "unfortunate for this country insofar as putting up money in any way strengthened Japan."

Acme

TEN STARS

Marshall's stopover gave photographers a field day

The WORLD

UNITED NATIONS

WEEK OF WARLIKE TALK

Swashbuckling Winston Churchill once again dropped his mailed rhetorical guantlet on the diplomatic table of polished phrases. Having a delightful time calling each other imperialist, war-monger, and then uttering grandiloquent promises of eternal harmony, the world's statesmen were brought up short. "Peace will not be preserved by pious sentiments expressed in terms of platitudes or by official grimaces and diplomatic correctitude," said Churchill flatly. "It would not be preserved by casting aside, in dangerous times, the panoply of warlike strength." How would peace be preserved? Only by a "big two" alliance of Great Britain and the United States, claimed Churchill.

"There can be no doubt Churchill's position is a war position . . . a call for war with the Soviet Union," thundered Joseph Stalin angrily in a special broadcast from Moscow. Churchill's statements made the Anglo-Russian treaty of friendship "nothing more than a piece of paper and no value," claimed Stalin.

Senator Glen Taylor (D., Idaho) charged that Churchill's speech was "almost a declaration of war against Russia." Pravda stated categorically "a military alliance of two partners of a coalition against a third means liquidation of the coalition of great powers."

But Churchill had countered in advance. Speaking before an informal meeting of America's top military and naval men in the Pentagon Building, Churchill said he would not think that the United States and Great Britain would have to call on their alliance "in our lifetime." Churchill's challenge was not taken lightly by the people of the world. They clearly raised the question: "Was power politics the only way, or could the UNO be a genuine instrument of peace?"

TOUGH WORK FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Affairs were in a sorry state for the Security Council's second meeting 21 March. Despite the claim of Soviet historian Eugene Tarle that "Russia has none of the ambitions for world domination of which Churchill accuses it," Soviet troops had not been withdrawn from Iran. British and U.S. State Department officials charged there were "considerable" Russian troop movements in Iran. Russia hotly replied that the statement "does not conform to reality."

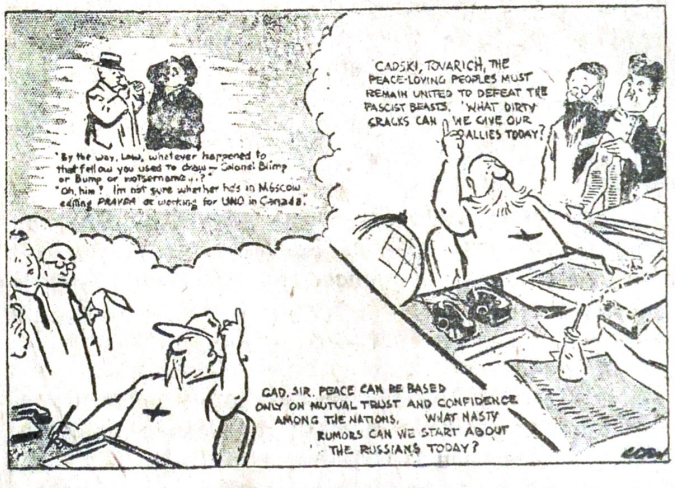
A showdown on the actions of the USSR in Manchuria as well as on the Iranian situation was unavoidable at the Security Council meeting. The British last week joined the United States in complaining over continued presence of Soviet troops in Manchuria and the removal of plant machinery by the Soviet forces. British foreign office spokesmen said possession of all equipment and factory installations should remain in the hands of the Chinese until Allied decision is made on its disposal.

CHARGE AND COUNTERCHARGE

Skirting a direct reply to the notes of Secretary Byrnes, the USSR charged the United States and Great Britain with inciting political unrest in Bulgaria. Notes sent by the United States and Britain "incite the Bulgarian opposition parties to act contrary to the decisions of the Moscow conference," said the Soviet Foreign Commissariat. From Moscow Radio came a query as to why Americans who once criticized Britain's colonial actions and British tactics elsewhere should now protest the Soviet's failings, thereby turning "away from the UNO and getting ready for another war." Pravda struck out against British policy in Greece "where with the aid of British troops a Fascist monarchist reaction is doing its job." Kafandaris, head of the Progressive Party in Greece, had declared that holding elections under present conditions would be "the strangulation of the popular will," and he said that the Progressives would join the EAM and other left wing organizations in boycotting the elections. Canadian protest was voiced by Premier George Drew of Ontario who asserted: "Unless Russian aggression is stopped, we are in the front line." Former Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies and William Hughes attacked the Soviet foreign policy.

POWER POLITICS AND PROTEST

Senator Tom Connally suggested another kind of solution to the growing world tension. A Big Three meeting should be called, said Connally, where the big powers can discuss in language clear and plain and, if need be, blunt, issues which might lead to war.


"By the way, Lou, whatever happened to that fellow you used to play — Colonel Blimp or Bump or something...?"
"Oh, him? Im not sure whether he's in Moscow editing PRAVDA or working for UNO in Canada."
CADSKI, TOVARICH, THE PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES MUST REMAIN UNITED TO DEFEAT THE FASCIST BEASTS. WHAT DIRTY CRACKS CAN WE GIVE OUR ALLIES TODAY?
CAD, SIR, PEACE CAN BE BASED ONLY ON MUTUAL TRUST AND CONFIDENCE AMONG THE NATIONS. WHAT NASTY RUMORS CAN WE START ABOUT THE RUSSIANS TODAY?

Russia must understand, he said, that while she has the unchallenged right to maintain any form of government she wants, "the rights do not extend beyond

her boundaries."

One of the thorniest questions facing the delegates to the coming Security Council meeting was the elimination of the Fascist regime in Spain and the more basic question of what constitutes a threat to the peace. If no single nation had the right to impose its will upon another nation, would that right be extended to a world organization? The delegates to the 25 March session would have to decide the future—power politics or world organization, war or peace. Last week's tough talk only made the decision more urgent and more important.

The point was made most forcibly by Waspish, irreverent British columnist David Low, who went to work on the forces of diplomatic snafu that were jeopardizing Russo-American relations all over the world. He resurrected Colonel Blimp from a cloud of steam in World War II Turkish bath to plague the new horde of Blimps (see cut) who were clouding over Russo-American relations with a cloud of their own ill-considered verbiage.

Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull took other means to protest against the peace-busting tactics of his former colleagues. The ailing Tennesseean warned against the "unspeakable disaster" that would befall a world that could not cooperate within itself and appealed to all nations to "examine with sympathy and patience the views of others to ascertain the true facts, to avoid assumption of adamant positions, to refrain from exaggerating and overemphasizing one's own claims and from maning an appeal to prejudice."

WORLD ROUNDUP

PERON STAYS AHEAD: In the Argentine election race, Col. Juan Peron still preserved his lead over Dr. Jose Tamborini, the Democratic candidate, although the latter was gaining in the crucial Buenos Aires wards. Meanwhile the Rio de Janeiro conference had been cancelled, presumably to await the outcome of the election. In a policy conference Secretary of State Byrnes said there is no disparity between the United States policies as applied to Argentina and Spain. He added that the American views, as expressed last month in the "Blue Book," were unchanged.

ALL FOR GOODWILL: The Egyptian Supreme National Council adopted a resolution urging its government to open negotiations for the complete withdrawal of British troops. The resolution asked the British to leave "on the basis of goodwill."

THE WOMEN MOVE IN: Italian women plowed through bogged-down country roads to register the first feminine vote in the history of Italy. Balloting took place "with complete normality and without a single reported incident or disturbance of public order of any kind" the Ministry of Interior said. No returns were yet reported.

SPAIN

THE NEW CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM

Denouncing "the agreement between the mentalities of imperialists and absolutists which is in full contradiction of western traditions of freedom," the Franco government this week hailed Franco as the champion of "the rights of all nations to their political independence."

Issued after an extraordinary cabinet meeting, the communique attacked "those interferers who accuse Spain of doing this or that without first looking into the glass to see themselves with their own eyes," and warned them that "they are presuming on our patience and overstepping the mark."

Not at all affrighted by the pious protests from Madrid, the French government continued to press for more drastic action against Fascist Spain. Not satisfied with the tri-power note which urged but did not help Franco's subjects to oust him from power, France called upon Britain and the United States to bring the question of the elimination of fascism in Spain before the UNO Security Council. With her borders already closed to Spain, France hoped that the UNO would agree to a world economic blockade of Spain and a formal rupture of relations with the Franco government.

NO ACTION IN UNO

Both Britain and the United States rejected the French note. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery in Paris announced the State Department decision: The United States "does not believe such a situation exists, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." But the United States left a way open for future action by requesting France to furnish more details. Russia favored the French position. Pravda had previously asserted that the tri-power note was "inadequate since it leaves open the question of the liquidation of the fascist regime." The Greek government sent a note to Britain and United States emphasizing its support of the French request, and the Mexican government declared its willingness to submit the question

to the Security Council in the interests of the Spanish Republican Government in exile.

With the situation apparently nearing some conclusion the Spanish Republican movement was feverishly attempting to build a coalition government which would be acceptable to the big powers and would have some promise of stability. Negotiations between the Communists and Republican Jose Giral were held up pending the arrival of Martinex Barrio, Spanish communist leader. The question of incorporating representatives of the right wing elements would also be discussed.

Despite the great powers' indecision they had caused internal rumblings in Spain. The London Observer claimed there was evidence of a "resurgence of the Falange in Spain and a return to undisguised dictatorial and terrorist methods in that country." Hundreds of fascist youth demonstrated in Madrid's *Gran Via*, shouting "Down with France!" "Keep our frontiers closed!" From the National Broadcasting Company came a report that underground forces had united Democratic Alliance Party groups of Basques, Catalans, and Galicians. Four organizations had pledged themselves to renewal of guerrilla activity, said the NBC correspondent.

WAR CRIMES

FOR THE DEFENSE

On trial for his life, straight-faced Luftwaffe adjutant Col. Nicolaus von Below threw verbal pansies on the memory of his Fuehrer. Not only the would-be world ruler but his friends also had no thought but for the welfare of humanity. Hitler had no children, von Below declared. He had seen Eva Braun frequently between 1937 and 1945 and would have known if she had been pregnant.

Such were among the contentions of the defense at Nuremburg. Charged by the International War Crimes Tribunal with torture, rape, and murder, obese Hermann Goering pleaded that he had created the concentration camps to "re-educate" the enemies of the state. Goering "protested against the anti-Jewish pogroms and Hitler's reprisals against Allied airmen," cried his defense counsel, Dr. Otto Stahmer. Col. Bernt von Brauchitsch, Goering's adjutant, testified that the "lynch law" order was never enforced by the Luftwaffe. But it was left to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, to present the outstanding compliment to the second most powerful man in the Nazi murder machine. "I have no doubt," said Lord Halifax in an affidavit presented to the War Crimes Tribunal, "that Goering would have prevented the Second World War if he could have done so." Field Marshall Erhard Milch, whom Goering had made a "full Aryan" in 1933 to conceal the fact that his father had been a Jew, and Lt. Gen. Karl Bodemschatz also testified that Goering did all he could to prevent the war. A UP dispatch described Goering as being "in the best of spirits, almost jovial."

Besides obvious slander to the characters of the Nazi leaders, the War Crimes Commission was creating another legal blunder, charged Dr. Stahmer. Germany did not violate the Versailles Treaty. "Not only Germany, but all the signatories of the pact were bound to disarm," he claimed. "Germany was committed to disarm and she completely fulfilled the agreement. As the other signatories did not disarm, Germany was no longer bound by the pact...and was justified in renouncing her obligations."

Acme

WAR'S AFTERMATH

Starving refugees were still paying the price

THE PEOPLE

POOR FOOD, POOR HEALTH: "The world food situation grows more critical each day and during the last few weeks there has not been one single ameliorating factor," said Herbert Lehman as he resigned from UNRRA. Ill health was Lehman's announced reason for resignation.

FOOD AS A WEAPON: The National Citizens Political Action Committee sent a letter to President Truman urging him to replace Herbert Hoover as investigator of famine conditions in Europe. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the committee, declared that an end must come to the "selective giving of food as a weapon against the democratic forces of Europe." Hoover denied such a policy had been enforced.

NEW HOMELAND: If 25,000 to 50,000 homeless European Jews wanted to chance exchanging one dictator for another, the Dominican Republic had just the spot for them. They would have to start at the bottom and work up, but there was plenty of room in the T/O. So reported Symon Gould, director of the American Library Service, on his return from a conference with Dominican imigration officials. Agricultural colonies would be settled first with the aid of American technical assistance and money and U. S. and UNRRA transport. Later Jewish merchants and artisans might be permitted to join and serve the advance agricultural echelon. The invitation was the first of its kind.

LABOR

PRODUCTION UP

The noise of battle on the labor front dwindled to a deceptive lull for a week as old strikes went into the trenches and prospective ones into conference. Enough strikes had been settled to give industry its most cheerful postwar week.

For the first time in four months, the number of strikers in the United States fell below 500,000. Steel production jumped over 25 percent in a week to 78.4 percent of capacity; crude oil production averaged 4,726,250 barrels daily; electric power output exceeded 4,000,000,000 kilowatt hours for the first time in four weeks; automobile production was estimated at 23,050 units, a one week increase of 5,475. The story in retail trade, as usual, was a uniform sellers' market, volumes running 13 to 17 percent higher than in 1945.

In finance the stock market took a breather and tried to collect itself after the tremendous February decline that washed away over $4,300,000,000 in quoted values of stocks. Every new government approach to the food crisis shook the market again, and at last the little men found out what the big boys had been trying to tell them for a long time in expensive ads—that investing in the stock market wasn't all buying cheap and selling high. Many inexperienced speculators lost the war gains they had invested in hopes of dividends. Sales were less than a million shares daily, but at least the decline had momentarily stopped.

BIG STRIKES SETTLED

The best news of the week for labor and industry came in strike settlements in the great automotive and electrical industries. The General Motors strike, longest and most costly in automotive history, ended on its 113th day after a series of day and night conferences lasting up to 24 continuous hours. Federal mediator James F. Dewey put a feather in his cap as the company settled for an 18½ cent an hour wage increase plus a company agreement to remove "inequities" in wage rates as sought by the CIO-UAW. This meant that now an effort would be made to give equal pay to everyone who did the same job irrespective of his plant, sex, or department. Maintenance of membership, transfers and promotions, seniority and local plant grievances were also points at issue presumably settled. Other clauses in the two year contract including vacation pay and improved overtime rates brought the total average hourly increase well above the 19½ cent per hour mark once set by federal mediators and below which UAW leader Reuther once refused to settle. The strike had cost the company and the 175,000 strikers a total of $1,000,000,000 in lost wages, sales, and commissions and had cut production schedules to one-sixth of advance estimates. Last of the big three of the motor industry to sign up, GM boosted its basic hourly pay to $1.30½ as against $1.39½ for Ford and $1.32½ for Chrysler.

In the electrical industry there were two important settlements. New York's CIO United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and the General Electric Company reached agreement on an 18½ cent increase after a 47 day strike. In New Jersey the strike of 17,300 Western Electric Company employees ended after 66 days.

BIG STRIKES ON THE WAY

Negotiations began in efforts to avert two impending major strikes in rail transportation and mining that held the threat of literally halting reconversion in its tracks. President Truman appointed a three man mediation board to settle the threatened strike of the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers and railway trainmen. Brotherhood leaders barely beat the strike deadline to call off the strike in conformity with the Railway Labor Disputes Act. The brotherhoods told the board later that their recommendations would not necessarily avert the strike after the 30-60 day legal mediation period had ended. They stated that their demands for 25 percent more pay and readjusted mileage agreements must be met or "we will not hesitate to use economic pressure." Counsel for the railroads said that if the demands of the brotherhoods were granted, the rail lines would have to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases in both passenger and freight rates.

Negotiations began 12 March to head off the threatened 1 April United Mine Workers' strike against the soft coal operators. In a 45 minute speech to the first meeting, President John L. Lewis of the UMW asked the operators for an increase in wages and a decrease in hours, proposed the establishment of a "health and welfare fund" for mine workers without specifically mentioning last year's demand for a royalty on all coal mined to finance the fund and made it plain that the union again seeks bargaining recognition for supervisory, technical, and clerical employees.

A note of confusion was added to the whole negotiation setup by an unprecedented ruling of the Wage Stabilization Board. Previous similar boards had always claimed, following a bulge in the line, that here the retreat must stop, that no more raises would be allowed past the new ceiling. The new ruling did the opposite. The board ruled that industry wage patterns already set will not become wage floors or ceiling for future pay rises in any industry.

ATOMIC ENERGY

DESTRUCTION OR A GREAT AGE?

Calling for the substitution of "decency and reason and brotherhood for the rule of force," President Harry S. Truman, assaying the menace of atomic warfare, appealed for the restoration of reason. "If the world is to survive very long, the gigantic power which man has acquired through atomic energy must be matched by spiritual strength of greater magnitude . . . All mankind now stands in danger of destruction—or upon the threshold of the greatest age in history."

Scientists agreed that the threshold of a great age was at hand. They had already told the country that harnessing of atomic energy for locomotives and power generators could be accomplished within 10 years. But they also warned that the greatest destruction the world had ever witnessed would accompany the next conflict, which they purported to see brewing in the atomic armaments race already underway.

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a radio audience that "direct participation by the War and Navy Departments in military application of atomic energy was imperative until we can be sure that no atomic bombs will be dropped on us." He proposed that atomic control provide for safeguarding technical secrets of atomic bomb manufacture, yet assure widest possible dissemination of basic scientific information consistent with national security.

Following up Patterson's statement, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) proposed an amendment to the committee-bound McMahon Atomic Energy Control Bill which would emasculate the Civilian Control Commission by subordinating its decisions to military policy as determined by a presidentially appointed military board. It would be mandatory for the Commission to consult the military board on all atomic energy matters, and the board could take any of the Commission's proposals to the President and block action on them until he had made a decision. Opposed by Sen. Brien B. McMahon (D., Conn.), committee chairman, and by President Truman, the Senate Committee nevertheless approved Vandenberg's "Stop, look, and listen" amendment.

TRUMAN

Can the Atomic Age learn reason?

SUPPRESSION OF THE SCIENTIST

Although principal facts about emission of slow neutrons, which cause and are products of fission, were public property, members of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology disclosed that the military had ordered suppression of a scientific paper dealing with the subject. Dr. H. J. Curtis, co-author of the paper, called the action "an example of a sort of suppression of scientific information that we may look for unless scientific work is placed under civilian control." Head biologist Paul Henshaw of the Oak Ridge atom bomb plant said the Army "declined" to permit him to deliver two reports on cancer he had prepared for a meeting of the Cancer Research Association. Oak Ridge co-worker, chemist Harrison Brown, asserted that much valuable chemical research information could be released which would not affect the secrecy of the atomic bomb, but that research results were withheld by "walls of military secrecy." Dr. Edwart Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards said: "Science . . . will not go forward hnder military domination," and claimed that physicists were forbidden to communicate some of their ideas except "through official channels involving censorship by Army officers."

Whether the solution was to militarize all atomic science or to put atom control firmly in the hands of civilian agencies, scientists argued that to place atom control under the military would convince other powers that despite U.S. deference to UNO Uncle Sam really intended to play power politics with the threat of the atomic bomb and would thus accelerate the drive for atomic weapons in other countries. The military countered that national security is dependent on firm military control of atom bomb plants, materials, and research.

Gen. Joseph W. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, taking over command of the re-activated 6th Army, pessimistically forecast that the U.S. should expect to be the first nation attacked in the event of another war, and should definitely retain the atomic bomb secret. "If we had a longer range field gun which hit harder or was more accurate than those of another nation, we would be under no compulsion to share the design with anyone," he said.

Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), Un-American Activities committeeman, impressed by recent disclosure of a Canadian spy ring, charged that employees of the War and State Departments were assisting espionage agents of other governments to secure information on the atomic bomb. The Department of Justice told the Senate Atomic Energy Committee that stern measures would be necessary to protect U.S. atomic bomb secrets from foreign espionage.

INSPECTION

A LOOK AT SURPLUS PROPERTY

The best known of ancient conflicts, the Trojan War, ended after a 10-year siege in which the Greeks overcame the defenders of Troy with a famous secret weapon, the wooden horse. They returned to their homeland, but the Achaean plan of surplus property disposal and what they eventually did with the undoubtedly surplus wooden horse remained a mystery.

Thus last week the question of what would be done with $15 billion worth of United States Army surpluses in overseas zones was being considered without benefit of classical precedent by Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall and Thomas B. McCabe, Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, who stopped in Tokyo en route around the world in an inspection tour of overseas theaters. McCabe revealed that the FLC had sold 41 percent of surpluses declared by the services and received $272 million, or better than 30 percent of cost on surpluses handled by the agency. "We have sold about 45 percent of that for dollars, 15 percent in foreign currencies and the rest on credit," he said.

Just three days after Rep. Francis Case (R., S.D.) had called for a "bold business deal" to sell surplus war goods to China instead of dumping "hundreds of millions of dollars worth" of surplus war material into the ocean, McCabe said that FLC had sold China "the inventory we had at Calcutta and in Western China, and . . . are working on a deal for the eastern China inventory."

SOME MUST BE ABANDONED

Meanwhile, however, top U.S. Army commanders in the Western Pacific had ordered scrapping of several hundred million dollars worth of obsolete or unserviceable guns, light tanks, chemical warfare, signal, and engineering equipment. About $450 million worth of Army equipment remained to be disposed of in addition to more than $300 million worth already transferred to the FLC. To eliminate the costly job of cutting up gun barrels and similar materials which have little scrap value, Army officers said that much of the obsolete equipment would be dumped into the sea.

"The problem of abandonment of surplus property in certain circumstances is one which must be faced by the public," said Undersecretary Royall. "Undoubtedly there will arise in the future the situation where items unsaleable by the FLC must be abandoned rather than waste money and manpower for them . . . In instances where the property is in bad condition or irreparable, or where the expense of movement would not justify the return of the property, or where you would be wasting both personnel and money without justification by result, the property

In furtherance of this policy, General MacArthur recently authorized return to the United States of all serviceable civilian type items for which the FLC sees no sale in the reasonably immediate future.

Royall said the Army had investigated every complaint of wanton destruction of Army goods and equipment called to its attention, estimated that only 1/1000 of one percent of the Army's officers and men had made any complaints about disposal of surpluses, and that "in almost every case the man had relayed second, third, and fourth hand information. No one had actually seen any destruction. We investigate every charge thoroughly," he said, "because we feel that we owe it to the American people to let them know what is happening to their investment . . . The only instance of destruction (found) was one in which five parachutes were destroyed. We found they were destroyed through human error."

In accordance with the Army's program to cut overseas forces to the minimum, the FLC announced that 55,000 Japanese and 100,000 German prisoners of war had replaced GIs in handling surplus property at Western Pacific and European bases.

SOME GLANCES AT MILITARY JUSTICE

The Undersecretary revealed that the purpose of his round-the-world tour included a survey of dependents' housing and the Army courts martial system, as well as surplus property. "This war gave us the broadest experience we ever had in courts martial. It has given us a great deal of material on which to base study," he said.

Of 32,000 World War II general courts martial cases, between 13,000 and 14,000 have been reviewed by a clemency board which made "a considerable number of reductions in sentences." Many convicted men turned out to be good soldiers, said Royall. He reported that 25,000 men were restored to Army duty after going through rehabilitation centers and that "seven out of eight made good." The "whole matter of courts martials are under study by the War Department, the American Bar Association, and several congressional committees."

One experience the Army would have a chance to study was the entire system of martial law, and the declaration by the Supreme Court that it had been illegal for the Army to prosecute civilians in the Terri-

tory of Hawaii, which had been declared under martial law after the Pearl Harbor attack. Justice Black, who wrote the majority decision, quoted a Supreme Court opinion to show that "the military should always be kept in subjection to the laws of the country," and went on to state that the term martial law carried no precise meaning, was not written in the Constitution, and had never been defined by Congress.

THE ARMY

THE REDUCTIONS WILL CONTINUE

A bargaining contest which had featured a war of nerves between the War Department and the concerted efforts of Congress, soldiers, and citizens ended last week when the absolute minimum, can't-be-cut-a-fraction figures on Army strength were tendered. The Secretary of War, Generals Eisenhower and Spaatz took the figures to a closed session of the House Military Affairs Committee.

The trio went on record as recommending extension of the draft and said the Army expects to gradually reduce the size of the land and air forces abroad to 525,000 by mid-1947 from the 628,000 estimated as the minimum for this summer to police overseas areas. This indicated a cut of 25 percent within the next 15 months. The three issued a joint statement after the meeting to the effect that there would be no further major reduction in the strength requirements of the Army after 1 July 1947 until occupation tasks were concluded. Army strength by mid-1947 was scheduled to be 1,070,000—480,000 fewer than will be in uniform on 1 July 1946.

Patterson explained that the Army tasks included occupation of Europe, Japan, and Korea, the training of new men, maintenance of an adequate intelligence service, garrisoning key security points such as the Panama Canal and Alaska, and supplying "provisional forces" to the UNO.

Meantime Maj. Gen. Edward Witsell, Army Adjutant General, announced that 600,017 men had signed for Regular Army duty, the greatest volunteer force in the nation's history. Army statisticians found that 67 percent of the number had signed from the ranks of the AUS, 14 percent had been Regulars before the war, and 18 percent were Army neophytes.

The War Department announced that 42,000 officers with two years service as of 31 August would be released by that date, providing they desired to return to civil life. Exceptions were listed as medical corps officers, regulars, those volunteering to remain longer, and officers in certain scarce categories. The WD announcement flatly denied rumors that all leaves and furloughs had been cancelled and that Army reserves had been alerted because of tenseness of the international situation, called such reports foundationless. In stepped-up demobilization schedules rumor-mongers had their answer.

EDUCATION

VETERANS SWAMP THE COLLEGES

The call for the campus drew 340,000 applications from veterans during January for school and college benefits, said the New York *Times* in a survey of 500 liberal arts colleges just concluded. Over one million veterans have applied for educational benefits under the GI Bill and the Rehabilitation Act, many thousands over the number expected, continued the *Times*. At present nearly 250,000 vets are attending school, and the number is expected to reach 750,000 by September, when many schools will have 50 to 70 percent veterans on their rolls.

Next fall the colleges were expected to have an increased enrollment of at least 15 percent over their peak pre-Pearl Harbor years, when the registration reached 1,300,000. Colleges would have 1.5 million students in attendance this autumn, and enrollments would very possibly go over two million in another year or two, indicating increases in student bodies of from 50 to 200 percent.

Housing for this great influx of students was the major problem. Seventy percent of the institutions canvassed reported insufficient facilities for housing and indicated that the situation will be worse instead of better this fall. The fact that 40 percent of the returning veterans were married and wished to bring their families to college with them would be a further complication. Trailers, quonset huts, pre-fabricated houses, Army hospitals, and barracks had been converted into living quarters for veterans and their families.

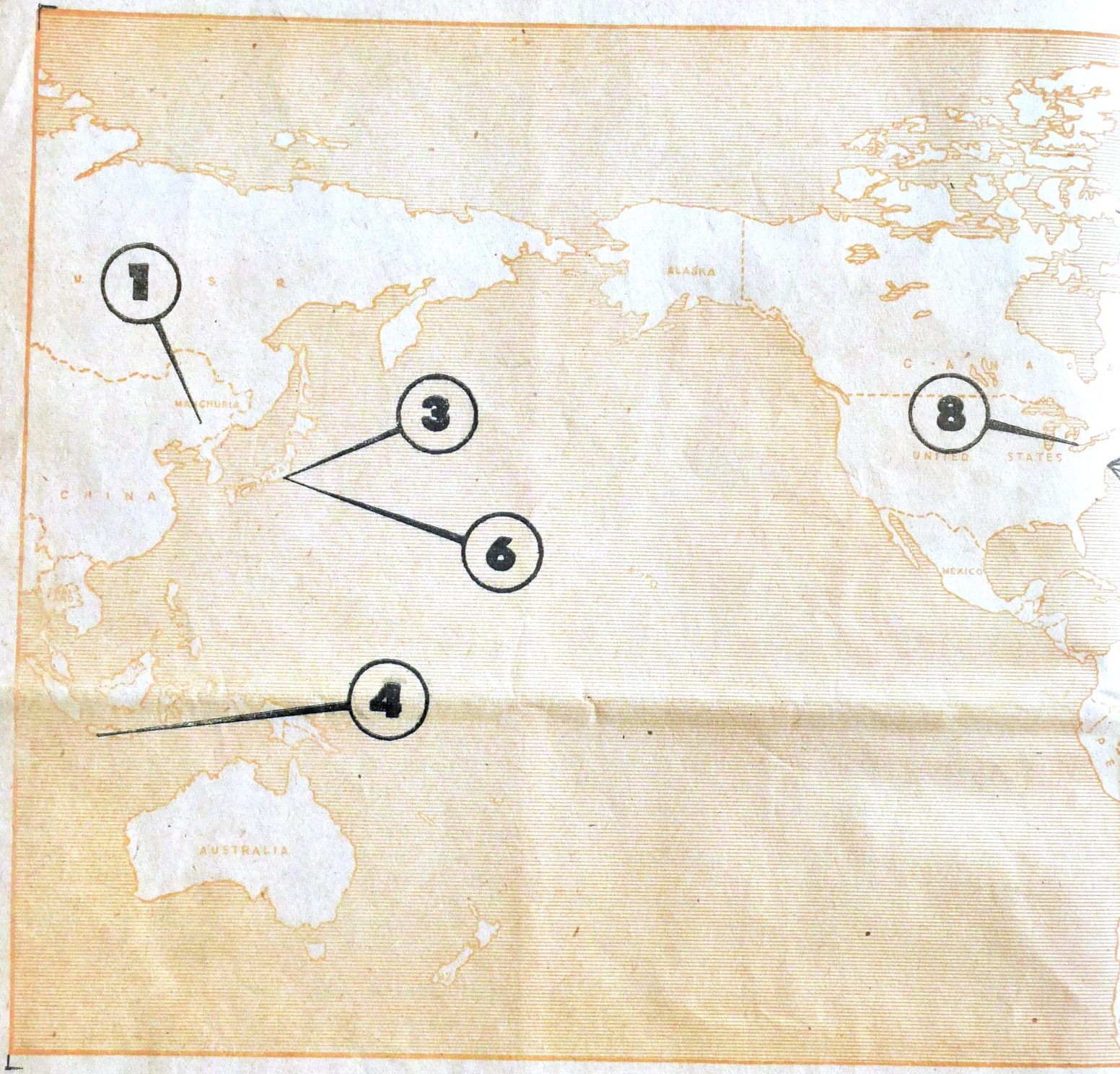
Rutgers University, was a good example of the stress. It had a prewar enrollment of 1,700, expected 2,700 in September, 2,000 of them veterans, Rutgers planned to build a trailer town for its surplus students, the Army had provided a barracks for 60 men, and about 100 would be housed at nearby Camp Kilmer. The university hoped to get Army barracks for use as classrooms, and was advertising in local papers for living quarters.

THE STUDENT WILL SUFFER

But lack of housing was not the only problem. Most schools contacted were afraid that academic standards would deteriorate. Thirty percent of the schools revealed that they expected a shortage of teachers and were hoping for faculty recruits from the ranks of returned veterans.

Insufficient classrooms and laboratories, overcrowding, and "doubling up" were reported by 25 percent of the schools as reasons for concern. Classrooms and laboratories would be built, but emergency living quarters would take precedence.

There was a growing lack of medical attention on crowded campuses and a definite need for more athletic equipment, field houses, and gymnasiums. The students, concluded the *Times*, faced a disadvantage in studying that would continue during the emergency of the next few years.



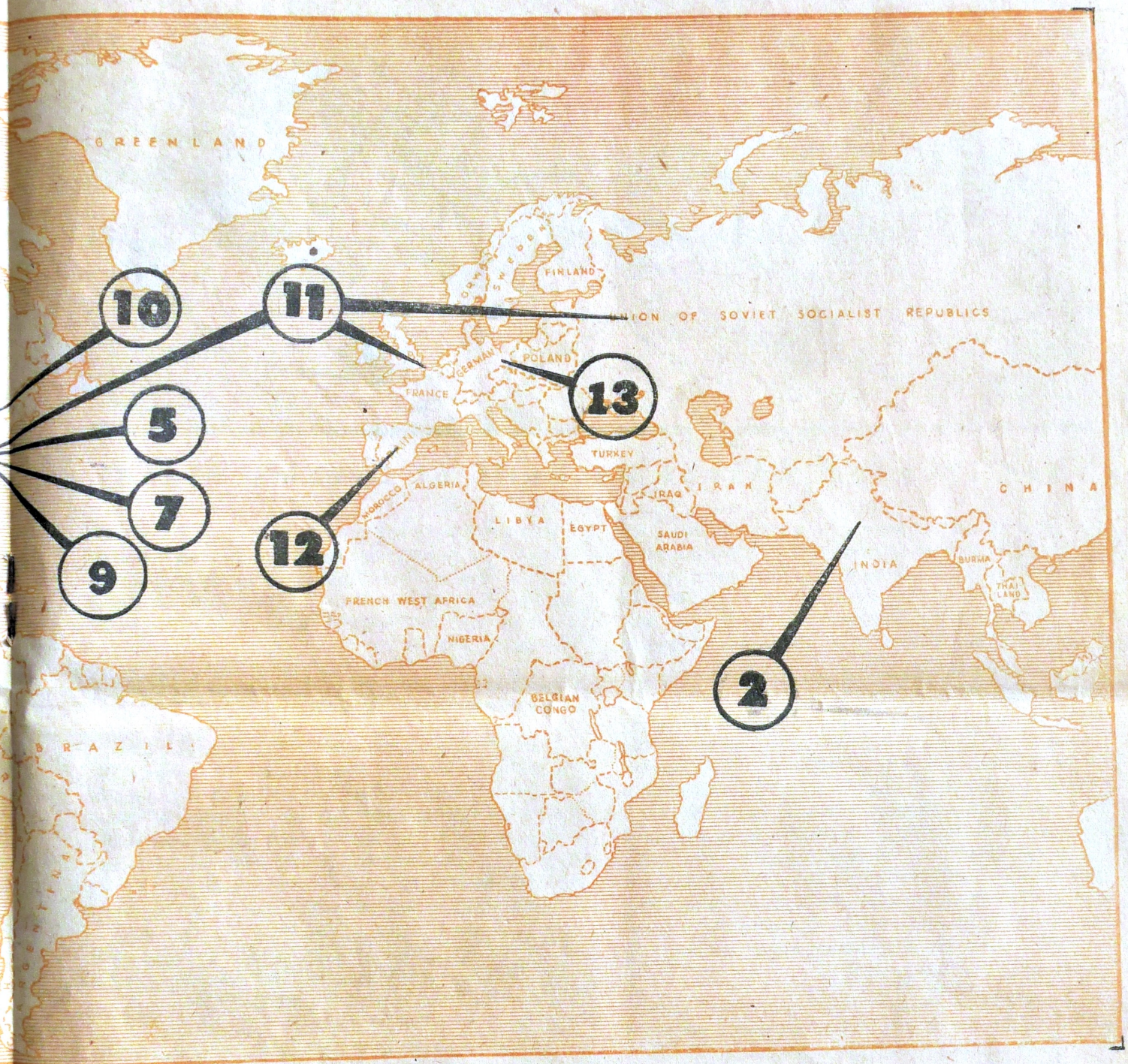
THE WEEK'S N

ASIA

CHINA: (1) General Marshall returns to Washington to report on China unification mission; Russian forces pull out of Mukden; occupation of rest of Manchuria remains unclarified. INDIA: (2) Divergent factions show unwonted unity in preparing independence demands for expected British commission. JAPAN: (3) New constitution to be presented to Far Eastern Commission for ratification; draws general Japanese popular support. NEI: (4) Indonesians reorganize provisional cabinet with introduction of moderates; British troops to be withdrawn in favor of Dutch over four-month period.

THE SERVICES

ARMY FUTURE: (5) Secretary Patterson, Generals Eisenhower and Spaatz outline Army's 1947 size, indicate cut in overseas forces of 25 percent by July 1947; 47,000 officers with two years' service to go home by September. INSPECTION: (6) Undersecretary Royall and FLC look at surplus properties situation, Army courts martial, and dependents' housing conditions in flying round-the-world inspection tour. ATOMIC ENERGY: (7) Senate committee proposes giving military board wide powers in control of atomic research; scientists attack the proposal as retarding research in medicine, biology, chemistry.



NEWS OUTLINE

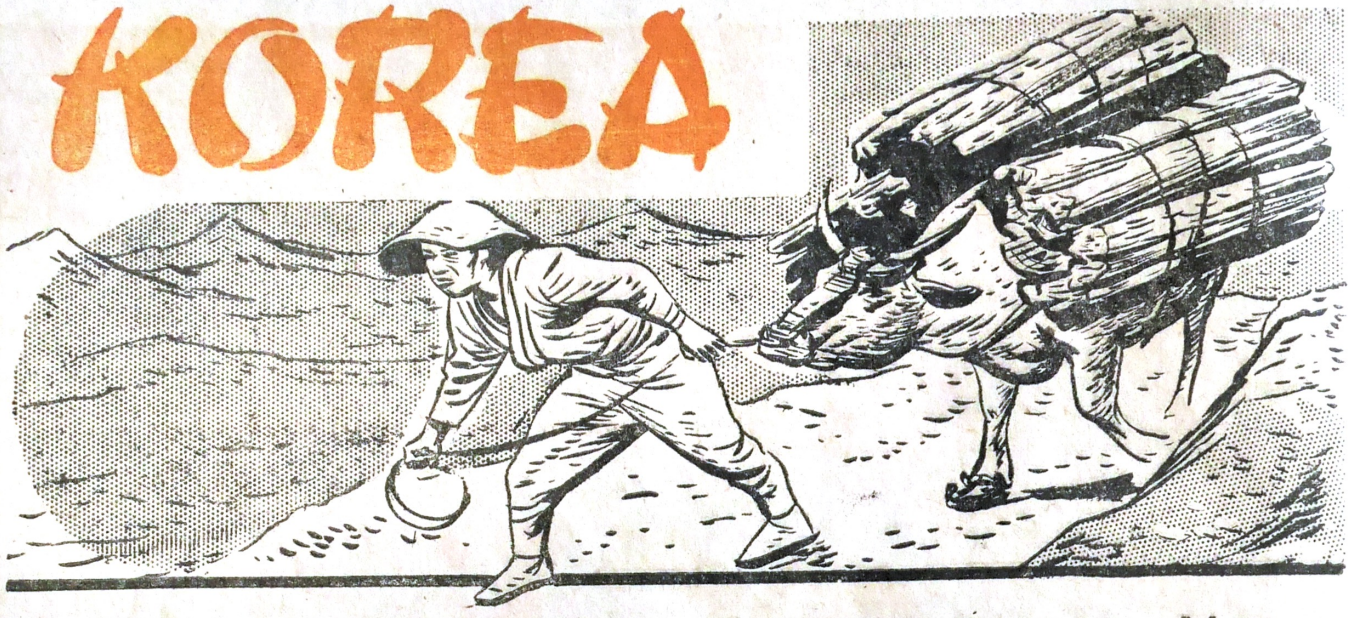
STATESIDE

LABOR: (8) General Motors strike settlement on 113th day sends 175,000 workers back after billion dollar fight; negotiations begin in railway and soft coal disputes; stock market shows slight rally as strike picture clears; production hitting new highs; retail sales soar. NATION: (9) Pauley withdrawn as nominee to Navy undersecretaryship; Harold L. Ickes reappears in politics in liberal independent political association. PAN AMERICA: (10) Canadian credit to Britain announced contingent on U.S. loan; Peron still in safe lead in Argentine elections.

EUROPE

UNITED NATIONS: (11) Power politics *vs* international organization crystallizes as central issue of world political wrangling; USSR attacks Churchill's speeches as a call to war with the Soviet Union; Senator Connally calls for new Big Three meet. SPAIN: (12) Madrid attacks tri-power pressure as interference with national sovereignty; France to urge UNO action against Spain; Spanish government in exile attempting to build coalition; underground forces pledge renewal of guerrilla activity. GERMANY: (13) Goering did all he could to prevent World War II says Lord Halifax.

KOREA



Her Freedom Cannot Be Built of Dreams Alone

IN Seoul's market square a new batch of handbills was scattered about the streets. "Trusteeship," they proclaimed, "is another device for continuing foreign domination of the Korean people... Trusteeship is an insult to people who have long fought for freedom and are now ready to rule themselves... Freedom Now!"

The agitation was the work of one of Korea's minor political factions; but its sentiments had more than minority support. Koreans, long chafed by the chains of foreign rule, want freedom. Military government and plans for "up to five years" of trusteeship don't add up to complete independence "in due course," according to their interpretation of the promises of the Cairo Declaration. Nevertheless the majority of Koreans have shown a willingness to pitch in and cooperate with U. S. military government in securing the separation from ingrained Japanese control and the establishment of free Korean governmental, economic, and social institutions.

From 1231, when the southern Korean kingdom of Silla fell prey to the Mongol hordes, until 1910, when Japan annexed the strategic peninsula and began the building of its continental empire, Korea had been the victim of repeated big-power squeeze plays and expansionist schemes. Chinese, Mongols, Manchus, and Japanese have alternately exercised physical dominance and economic suzerainty over the unhappy nation. Thoughout her history there has been a constant struggle to maintain Korean national entity.

When the Cairo Declaration as early as 1943 announced Korean independence as an Allied war aim, the dream of freedom which Japanese subjugation had suppressed for 30 years again captured the imagination and stirred the hopes of the people. That tutelage and gradual guidance of the long-dominated nation back into the pattern of freedom was implied in Cairo's qualifying phrase "independence... in due time" never came home forcibly to most Koreans. There were many who bitterly remembered that Korean independence had been an avowed aim of the Japanese in launching the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05. Would this new promise be equally specious?

LIBERATION—JAPANESE STYLE

In the first of these altruistic Japanese wars of "liberation," Koreans weren't sure from whom they were being freed. China had exercised trade dominance over the adjacent Korean peninsula for three centuries, but never had claimed political authority. Korea's ports were barred to Japanese vessels, as they long had been to the trade of the world: the "Hermit Kingdom" put its hope for nationhood behind the closed door. Japanese expansionist drives at the close of the 19th century found logical outlet in a war which could have as a by-product the establishment of access to Korea's rice, coal, and lumber.

Japanese troops which occupied Korea during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95 never completely withdrew. Immediately following this war Japan made treaty demands on the Korean government to which no independent nation could accede. When the queen refused to sign away the freedom of her country, Japanese Viscount Miura Goro countered with his own brand of "diplomatic pressure." The queen was assassinated, the royal house forced to seek protection in the Russian legation. Cabinet members nervously signed the treaty.

Furtive independence movements sprang up and began directing verbal attacks against Japan, but they won neither popular support nor diplomatic aid from the outside world. Japan had successfully replaced China as the exploiting power.

Japan's next assault brought her victory over Russia in 1905 and with the Treaty of Portsmouth Japan gained complete dominance over Korea. At Portsmouth U. S. President Theodore Roosevelt assured Japan that her assumption of authority in Korea would be looked upon favorably in America—despite the terms of a Korea-U. S. treaty of 1883 which had promised diplomatic aid to Korea whenever her national integrity was menaced. With this assurance of a free hand, Japan struck immediately. Marquis Ito, General Hasegawa and an armed retinue forced their way into the palace of Seoul and demanded a new treaty giving Japan virtual control of the government. Again the cabinet knuckled under. The Emperor was forced to abdicate in favor of his young son; the Korean army scattered to the hills, and Korea was a *de facto* Japanese possession. Rule took the form of a protectorate with the notorious Prince Ito becoming the first resident-general.

ALL PROFITS TO JAPAN

Annexation in 1910 legalized the fact of full Japanese possession. Full scale Japanese exploitation began. Economic rights of the people were ignored, land and industrial property seized. Backed by the power of the Japanese government, "economic development companies" organized and regimented the lives of the people, brought cheap Korean labor into a vast program for the exploitation of the country's resources. Japan poured in money and advanced knowledge of farming and industry, but little of it resulted in betterment of the life of the Korean people.

Exploitation brought widespread material improvements in communications and agricultural and mineral yields, but the relative livelihood of the Korean farmer fell even lower. Roads were improved and railroads built; harbors were expanded; electric lighting was extended to many cities; lands were reclaimed and the agricultural system somewhat modernized;

Signal Corps

KIM KOO

To Koreans his counsel is patience

better sanitary methods were introduced; a modern banking system was instituted; industry was promoted; and overseas trade stimulated. The profits of this development went entirely to the Japanese "owners" of expropriated land and foreign capital. Wages were held to a level even lower than that of the Japanese laborers. All native Korean business was subject to the authority of Japanese "fiscal agents." Government, while never democratic or especially socially-conscious in Korea, became a military totalitarian regime directed from Tokyo. Koreans could hold no major offices, had little voice even in local affairs.

STAMPING OUT KOREAN IDENTITY

Further flaunting his dominance, the conqueror virtually banned the Korean language, suppressed Korean literature and Korean institutions, repressed freedom of speech and press, introduced the notorious Japanese "thought police" system, and indulged in brutality as a means of keeping the restive people in line.

Though Japanese constituted less than two percent of the population, there were nearly as many public schools provided exclusively for Japanese children as for Korean. Only 18 percent of the Koreans could find a school to attend, as against nearly 100 percent for the Japanese. "This seemed rather out of proportion," commented one historian. The mission of public education, Japanese public statements admitted, was to make the students "good subjects of Japan." The Koreans should be taught to follow, not to know."

There could be little wonder that cautious American historians in the thirties felt justified in saying that "Koreans have not welcomed Japanese rule." More than a million of them emigrated to Siberia and Manchuria. Others remained and continued a weak resistance movement. Others yet found Japanese occupation profitable, becoming the agents of the most vicious forms of Japanese exploitation, both in Korea and in other parts of the empire. To many who know and its people, this moral degeneration was one of the most tragic effects of Japanese influence.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM NEVER LAGGED

But the struggle for independence was not ended. With hopes buoyed up by the promise of self-determination found in Woodrow Wilson's war leadership, Koreans both within and without met to organize "independent" governments. The first organized attempt —a declaration of independence submitted to the Japanese governor-general in a peaceful demonstration in 1919—stirred the Japs to violent repressive action. The Japanese suppressed the unarmed demonstrators with sickening cruelty, whipping, torturing, and killing many Koreans as only a frightened conqueror can do.

Driven out of Korea, the independence movement did not die. The Provisional Republic of Korea set up executive headquarters in Shanghai (with many of its members still active in Seoul) and began an unsuccessful campaign to gain recognition from the nations who had just completed a war to make the world safe for democracy. Dr. Syngman Rhee, who

had studied under Professor Woodrow Wilson in earning a Ph. D. degree from Princeton University, became the first president of the hopeful government in exile. But the statesmen at the postwar peace conference could not hear the voice of a people crying out against one of World War I's victorious Allies. In the early thirties a permanent Korean commission set up the headquarters of its overseas lobbying activities in Washington, with Dr. Rhee again heading the movement.

Hopes for Korean independence fell even lower in 1931, when Japan invaded Manchuria and began the expansion that was to build the evanescent Greater East Asia Empire. Many Koreans took hope on 8 December 1941, when they saw Japan's ambition overstep reason. Ultimate independence became a certainty in November 1943, when Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang Kai-Shek committed the United Nations to securing the rebirth "in due course" of a free and independent Korea.

Koreans in exile immediately stepped up efforts to prepare for the day of liberation. Two groups, the Korean Independence Party under Kim Koo, Chairman of the Provisional Government, and the Korean National Revolutionary Party, led by Kim Kyusik, developed elaborate plans for the rehabilitation of Korea and the establishment of representative government there. In April 1944 these groups formed a coalition in Chungking, already the headquarters of the sizeable Korean volunteer army which was carrying the fight to the Japanese under Chiang Kai-Shek's banner.

REFORM BEFORE FREEDOM

While the plans of exile Korean political movements such as those led by Kim Kyusik and Kim Koo were considered by Allied state departments in establishing the policy of occupation and reconstruction, they were not recognized as expressing the will of the Korean people or of fully answering the problems involved in putting Korea back on her economic and political feet. "United States policy prohibited official recognition or utilization for political purposes of any so-called Korean provisional government or other political organization by the United States Forces," SCAP announced in its first public report on the operation of military government in Korea. Policy-makers concerned with establishing a durable independence for Korea had to reckon with the facts of her history: (1) While an able, homogeneous, and enterprising group, Koreans have nevertheless been deprived of experience in government since 1895 and even prior to that time had not had fully representative government. (2) There was no body of native Korean governmental technicians available to operate the new regime when the collapse of Japan suddenly set the nation free. (3) Even more significantly, Korea's economy had been controlled by Japan and pressed into the service of the Japanese imperial system. Economic and technical knowledge in industry, finance, and trade were equally lacking among the generations who had lived only as servants of the foreign overlords.

Few countries, then, needed so thoroughgoing an overhauling. Yet with her richly endowed natural resources, her deep-seated determination to win and hold real freedom, and with the proper sort of constructive aid from the United Nations, Korea can be expected to learn quickly to walk alone.

Signal Corps

KIM KYUSIK

His counsel has not been ignored

PLENTY OF POTENTIAL

In rebuilding the new nation Koreans will not be handicapped by a shortage of mineral resources. High grade anthracite coal, gold, graphite, tungsten, copper, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum, iron, magnesite, and mica are all found in abundant quantities on the mountainous peninsula. Prior to the war she produced three percent of the world's gold, 30 percent of its graphite, and supplied Japan with half its tungsten needs.

Arbitrary division of Korea along the 38th parallel had the effect of separating two interdependent sections of the country and seriously threatening her chances for economic (and political) reconversion. The American-controlled south is the nation's breadbasket, producing most of its rice, wheat, and other cereal crops. It produces some of the animals vital to industrial production and has a good communications net and harbor facilities. But the northern zone, controlled by Russia, has the bulk of industrial resources—water power, coal, iron, aluminum, sulphur, calcium cyanide, copper, and many other minerals. Although the area of Korea is about half that of Japan, its 20 million farm-dwellers cultivate nearly as many acres as do the Japanese. Intensive cultivation and year-round use of the southern fields in winter and summer crops have impoverished the soil. Using primitive tools and relying heavily on "night soil" for fertilizer, Korean farmers have eked out pitifully small crop yields that would mean near-starvation to westerners. Yet Korea, with an area the size of Kansas and three fourths of that in mountainous forest land, had long held the position of the world's fourth largest rice producer.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Korea does not look like Japan. It is a land of rugged mountains, range on range, tossed up by some primeval force in the form of a great jagged spine down the length of the peninsula and extending out to surround the small plains where the people live. Much of the timberland had been stripped down to scrub growth by exploitive lumbering.

The small rural houses are distinctively Korean, built with reinforced mud walls and heated by underground passages which circulate smoke from kitchen fires beneath the floors. A typical southern village is a small settlement located at the edge of the hills, but in the north isolated, wooden-shingled farm houses are common.

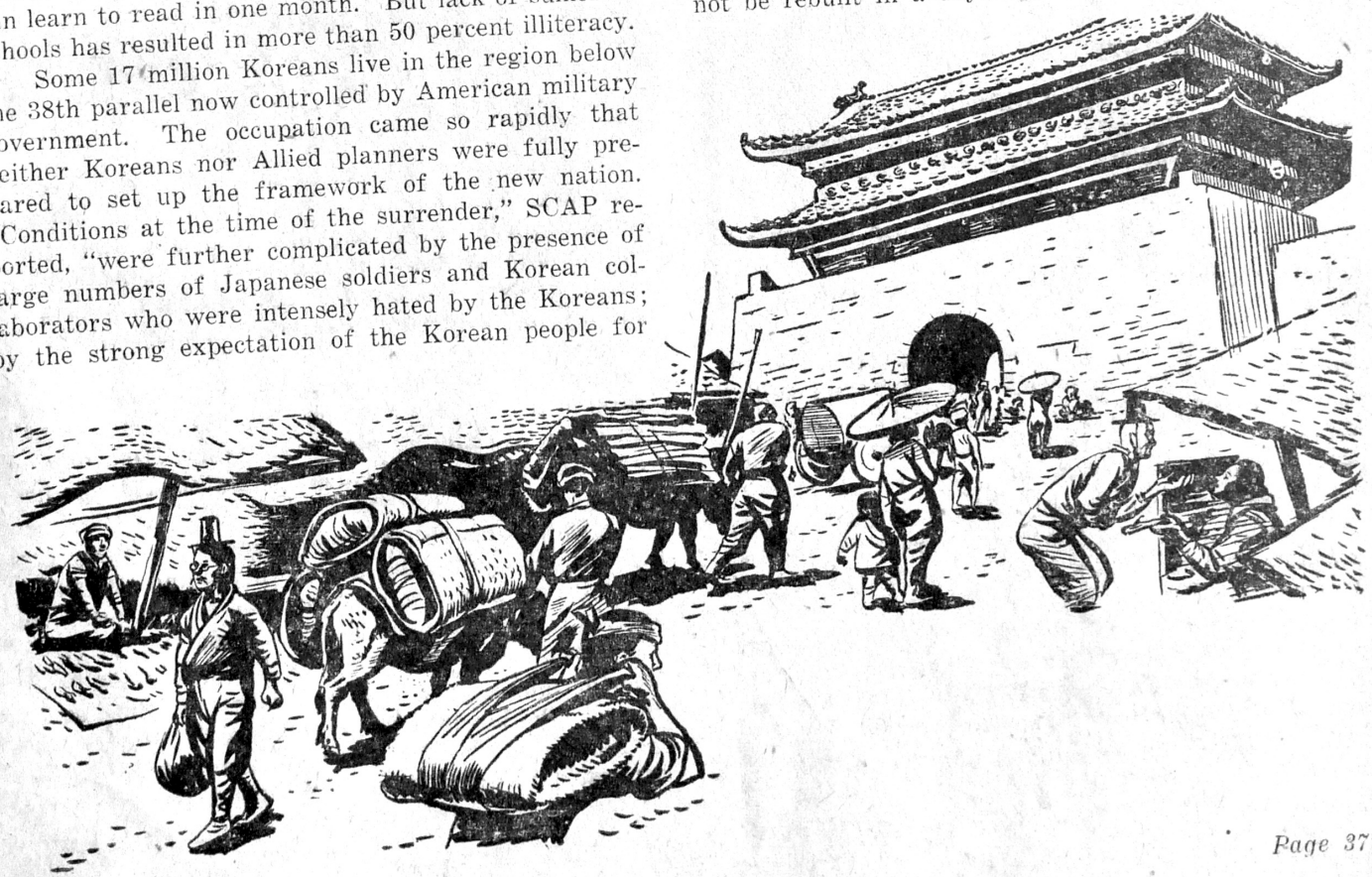
Breaking the predominantly rural picture are several large cities, which became increasingly the centers of trade and industry during the 1930's. The capital city Seoul, with a population of 700,000, is the governmental, financial, and cultural center of the peninsula. The major city of the northwest, Pyengyang, with nearly 200,000 residents, and Taikyu in the southeast with 100,000, have also become industrial centers. Fusan, at the railway terminus opposite Japan, and Jinsen, the gateway to Seoul on the west coast, are the major ports.

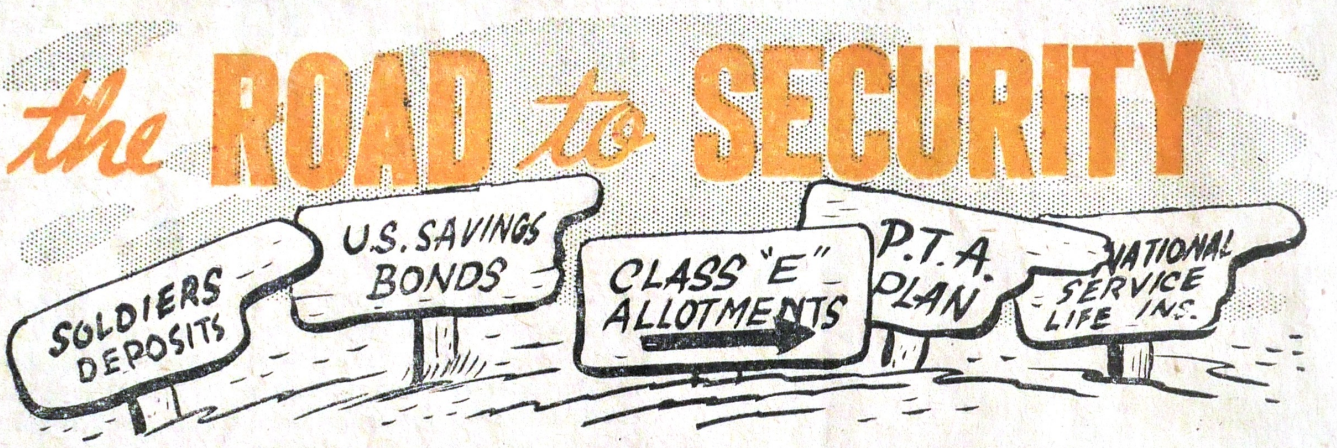
Koreans are of northern Asiatic stock, larger and more rugged than the Japanese. They speak a language all their own, differing greatly from Chinese and Japanese, and have managed to cling to it in the home, though Japanese forcibly replaced it in the schools, public business, and even in geographical names. Unlike their oriental neighbors, the Koreans have an excellent 26 character alphabet, so simple that a child can learn to read in one month. But lack of sufficient schools has resulted in more than 50 percent illiteracy.

Some 17 million Koreans live in the region below the 38th parallel now controlled by American military government. The occupation came so rapidly that neither Koreans nor Allied planners were fully prepared to set up the framework of the new nation. "Conditions at the time of the surrender," SCAP reported, "were further complicated by the presence of large numbers of Japanese soldiers and Korean collaborators who were intensely hated by the Koreans; by the strong expectation of the Korean people for immediate independence and complete sweeping out of the Japanese and liquidation of their holdings; by the artificial division of Korea along the 38th parallel, which split the industrial north from the agricultural south and divided the country between occupying forces; and by the confused political situation involving dozens of parties with widely conflicting views and a broad split between radical and conservative elements."

Joint sessions of American and Soviet commissions already have laid the groundwork for the solution of some critical problems arising out of the 38th parallel dichotomy. Agreements have been reached to work out plans for resuming rail, motor, and ship transportation between the two zones. Limited postal service has been resumed, and provisions have been made for the rehabilitation of persons living in either zone. American members have proposed the removal of all restrictions on the exchange of raw materials, including electric power, between the two zones, so that no barrier will exist so far as Koreans are concerned.

The people of Korea are intently watching the progress of U. S.-Russian negotiations over the unification question. Whether Koreans can abandon their fears of permanent division into two weak and short-lived states by the present zoning arrangement may well be determined by the commission's decisions. With a settlement of that question and with continued demonstrations by the military government of its sincere intent to work for the early establishment of independence, popular distrust can be expected to abate. But even then the job of those responsible for re-establishing Korea as an independent member of the family of nations will be a full-sized one. Korea will not be rebuilt in a day.





UNFORTUNATELY or not, the freedom from financial responsibilities which is characteristic of army life doesn't carry over into the civilian world. That harried individual, the civilian, has to pay rent, buy clothes, pay the grocer and the doctor, buy his entertainment—in short, pay for all the necessities and luxuries he enjoys. All that spells money—ready cash—that the brand new veteran must have to tide him over the period of readjustment from ODs to civvies. The government will help him out with unemployment insurance, GI loans for house-building or launching a new business, and monthly payments to those who enroll in college, but most veterans will want and need a small private bankroll for immediate personal requirements and later emergencies.

The Army has set up a number of convenient ways for its civilian soldiers to save and prepare for a firm financial future. Here are a few of them:

SOLDIERS' DEPOSITS

This is a savings plan which operates in much the same way as the civilian savings bank account. To put money in Soldiers' Deposits a GI states how much of his pay he wants to deposit when he signs the payroll, or makes a statement of how much he wants to have set aside and that amount will automatically be withdrawn from his pay each month and deposited to his credit.

Money deposited increases at the rate of 4 percent per year, which is considerably more than civilian banks are now paying. By comparison some building and loan associations pay up to 3 percent interest per year, which is about tops.

There is no limit on the amount of money a man can deposit. He cannot, however, deposit less than $5 at a time, and all amounts above that sum must be in even dollars. Deposits need not always be made when the payroll is signed, but can be made at any time with the army paymaster or disbursing officer. Soldiers' Deposits can not be attached for indebtedness; they are specifically exempt from liability.

A record of all deposits is kept in the Soldiers' Deposit book which is issued to the man when an account is opened. If the deposit book is lost a soldier can get his money by making out an affidavit explaining how the book was lost and having his commanding officer request a duplicate.

Soldiers' Deposits are set up to protect soldiers' savings, so it is not to easy to make withdrawals. Ordinarily a GI receives his deposits upon his discharge or retirement. Withdrawals are permitted, however, for an emergency need or in other special circumstances.

Deposits cannot be forfeited for any offense or by verdict of any courts martial, with the one exception of desertion, in which case the fellow probably wouldn't stop to pick up his deposits anyhow. Deposits are available only to enlisted men, and payroll deduction deposits which would bring a man's monthly pay below $10 a month are not permitted. Deposits and accrued interest are paid automatically on the final payroll.

For information on Soldiers' Deposits the company commander or personnel officer is the logical man to see.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

For those not interested in the Soldiers' Deposit plan, U.S. Savings Bonds offer an ideal way of accumulating capital when purchased on the installment plan. Spot cash purchases can be made, but the easiest way to buy bonds is to have a definite sum deducted from monthly pay in a Class B allotment. Allotments are made out for bonds ranging in price from the $7.50 "GI Bond," which is worth $10 at maturity in 10 years, to $37.50 for a $50 maturity value bond. Bonds can be cashed any time after 60 days from date of purchase. Bonds begin earning interest after the first year.

Whether bought for cash or out of monthly pay, bonds are issued in the United States and are mailed to the person named to hold them or, upon request, will be held for safekeeping by the Treasury.

Bonds can be made out to the investor or to the investor and anyone else he wishes to name as co-owner. The bonds are registered, and if lost, stolen or destroyed, the Treasury Department will issue duplicates on the basis of satisfactory proof of loss.

The unit bond officer and personnel officer handle bond purchases.

CLASS E ALLOTMENT

For the man who has obligations to meet in the form of regular monthly payments of one kind or another or who wishes to continue a civilian savings account, Class E allotments are ideal. Class E allotments are authorized regular deductions from a man's pay, which are sent to a designated individual, banking institution, or commercial insurance company for life insurance premiums, according to the soldier's desire. In this respect life insurance premium payments are considered a form of savings.

To start a Class E allotment the soldier signifies the amount he wants deducted from his pay and designates the place he wants the money sent. Although there is no fixed minimum, allotments are generally for sums over five dollars. The checks are mailed each month.

The amount of the allotment cannot exceed the soldier's pay or bring his monthly pay below $10 per month, and the allotment will not be terminated once begun except by the soldier's request for discontinuance or change.

PERSONAL TRANSFER ACCOUNT PLAN

A speedy way of sending personal funds free of charge to individuals and institutions in the United States and its possessions is the Personal Transfer Account Plan, usually called PTA. The plan provides an excellent method of adding to joint savings accounts and of sending home extra money.

Within an average of 15 days after PTA is applied for, the check is issued in the United States and is mailed to the payee specified. The whole transaction is free of charge.

Unlike a money order, which can be lost or destroyed on its way to the States, PTA consists of instructions for payment by checks which are actually issued in either New York or San Francisco. If the money can't be delivered, the soldier is notified and may correct the delivery instructions or collect a refund from his local disbursing officer.

To make use of PTA a soldier takes his money to the nearest disbursing officer and receives a receipt —a copy of Form No. 38—signed by an officer authorized to accept the money.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

One type of savings seldom thought of as such is National Service Life Insurance. Payments on GI life insurance vary, depending on the age of the soldier when he signed for it. This insurance is "term insurance" and is good for the stated period only. It automatically terminates at the end of eight years, with the exception that policies taken out since 31 December 1945 run for only five years. Before expiration date of the policy and at any time after the policy has been in force for one year a soldier can convert it to one of the other forms of National Service Life Insurance.

The purpose of NSL Insurance is to give protection to dependents over a long period of time; therefore payments to beneficiaries continue for at least 20 years or for life. The amount of each payment depends on how much insurance the soldier was carrying at the time of death, how old the beneficiary is at the time the insured person dies, and which plan the serviceman designates for payments. Under the first plan a beneficiary under 30 years of age will get $5.51 a month for 20 years for each $1,000 of insurance carried. Under the second plan *all* beneficiaries, regardless of age, receive monthly payments for life. The amount varies with the age of the beneficiary at the time of the serviceman's death.

When a soldier leaves the Army he can convert his term insurance to one of the other types of government insurance which will give permanent protection. Conversion to civilian insurance is not possible. All are more expensive than the term insurance carried while in uniform.

If he converts to one of the three types of policies available, premiums are not absorbed to pay for insurance alone as are payments on GI insurance, but have investment value in themselves. The types are:

(1) *Ordinary Life:* Sometimes called straight life insurance protection, its advantage is low cost protection. However, payments continue until death.

(2) *30-pay Life:* Under this plan premiums are paid for 30 years and the policy is paid up. The cost per year is more than under the Ordinary Life plan, but it has the advantage of assessing the owner during the 20 years when his income will be at its peak.

(3) *20-pay Life:* Except that you pay for 20 years only and the premiums are proportionally higher, this plan is exactly like the 30-pay Life.

Each plan has a "cash surrender" value that would be repaid if you decided to drop the insurance entirely after paying it for at least one year. One can also borrow on a policy up to 94 percent of the cash surrender value of the policy at the time of the loan. Five percent interest is charged on such loans.

Personnel and insurance officers handle all questions on the GI insurance program.

SCAP

Architects of a remodeled Japan

MILITARY government" is a small name for a large undertaking.

We say: "Let us democratize Japan." The simplest way would be to flourish a wand, pronounce certain cabalistic formulae, and announce that the political simonizing of Japan was completed. But magicians have forgotten their ancient lore. We must democratize Japan the hard way.

To blueprint policy through directives is the work of days or weeks at top planning levels. To put those directives into execution requires the brains, energy, and unflagging devotion of a small army of trained experts at lower levels, extending into months and years and vitally affecting every detail of Japanese life.

This peacetime army functions like an army at war. Its experts in the field are its combat troops, in actual contact with the enemy. Its service force is the U. S. Army. In one way or another every soldier in Japan is backing up the effort of our military administrators to unravel the web of control by feudal warlords and bring a greater measure of self-government to the Japanese peoples.

To understand the workings of this tremendous project, possibly the most elaborate devised for a conquered nation since the Roman occupation of Britain, it is important to recall the train of events that brought it into being.

On 30 August 1945 General MacArthur landed at Atsugi Airfield and walked into a touch-and-go situation. The Emperor's rescript had called for peace but no one was sure the war was over. The fanatic eagerness of the Japanese soldier to die for Emperor and country was by then familiar to everyone. On by-passed island outposts Japanese troops already were ignoring the imperial order to lay down their arms. On the Asiatic mainland was the bulk of Japan's army, never defeated in battle. Would they fight? Would our landings in Japan be opposed?

To handle this emergency situation General MacArthur's headquarters continued on its wartime basis. Long-range objectives of civil control were temporarily sidetracked in favor of the more urgent necessity of disarming our enemy. The first two directives issued by GHQ, AFPAC, provided for surrender and disarmament of all Japanese forces wherever located, and for prompt establishment of occupation forces in designated areas.

One month later, on 2 October, thanks to clear-cut planning, prompt execution of plans and docile cooperation by the Japanese, the situation in Japan was deemed well enough under control to proceed with our long-range objective, democratizing Japan. On that date General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (more familiar as GHQ, SCAP) was established. From the standpoint of carrying out Allied reconstruction policy in Japan, our occupation may be said to date from 2 October.

THE ANATOMY OF SCAP

(1) Who write the directives that are remodeling Japan?

Here is how SCAP, and through it our policy in Japan, is operated: General Order No. 1, which abolished the interim military government in Japan and replaced it with SCAP, also created 10 special staff sections:

(1) Economic and Scientific—This section deals with everything pertaining to economic, industrial, financial, and scientific affairs in Japan.

(2) Civil Information and Education—Responsible for public information, including press, radio, motion pictures, theatre, education, religion, fine arts, and monuments.

(3) Natural Resources—Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining.

(4) Public Health and Welfare.

(5) Government — Establishes administrative policy for the military government of Korea (which, as will be seen, is slightly different from that of Japan) and Japanese civil government.

(6) Legal—Handling general legal matters and the prosecution of war criminals.

(7) Civil Communications—Rehabilitating signal communications in Japan and Korea.

(8) Statistical Data and Reports—Assembling, editing, and publishing statistical data and reports.

(9) Civil Intelligence—Charged with civil pub-

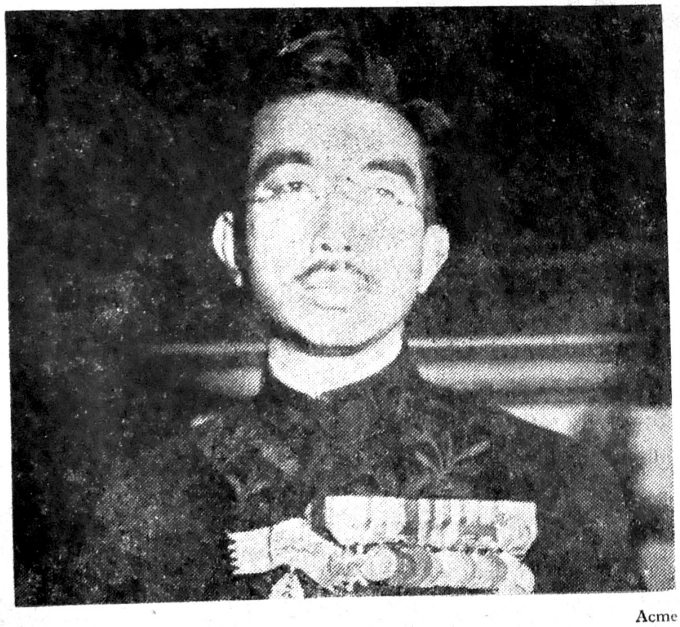
lic safety and investigation of compliance with instructions to the Japanese government.

(10) The tenth section, the Office of the Civil Property Custodian, was recently established to administer SCAP holdings of the property of enemy and friendly nationals.

These 10 staff sections and others which have since been established do not function directly as enforcement agencies for our occupation policies. Staffed with military and civilian experts (including many newly released GIs), their job is to advise General MacArthur on policies for Japan and Korea. For example, directives governing the breaking-up of the *Zaibatsu* and liquidation of their vast industrial holdings were based on research by the Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP. Similarly, directives freeing Japan's press and radio and opening the way for democratizing of Japan's school system reflected the work of the Civil Information and Education Section.

Begun as the extension of our military operations in Japan, the structure of SCAP was defined as a result of the Moscow Conference, 16 to 26 December 1945. The 11-power Far Eastern Commission was formed, with authority "to formulate policies, principles and standards" to ensure that Japan lives up to its surrender agreements; to review, at the request of any Commission member, directives issued or action taken by the Supreme Commander "involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission."

The Moscow Conference, however, reaffirmed General MacArthur's position as sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan, accountable only to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. The Far Eastern Commission, of course, is the final authority,



Acme

HIROHITO

Figurehead in the new Japan

and in case of disagreement over policies or directives they will, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff, instruct SCAP to "withhold the issuance of orders on these questions pending agreement thereon in the Far Eastern Commission."

UNITS IN THE FIELD CHECK COMPLIANCE

(2) How do we insure that directives are translated into action?

Actual execution in the field of our policies and directives is the responsibility of Eighth Army, XXIV Corps, and division commanders. SCAP's function is entirely on top planning levels; having issued its directives, it passes them on to lower echelons whose job it is to carry out those falling within their jurisdiction. Directives and memoranda are transmitted through the Liaison Officer, G-2 of SCAP, to the Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Government. The latter agency routes directives to appropriate ministries of the government for execution; and in the interest of clear comprehension of our orders and speedy execution, there are frequent informal conferences between special staff sections and their appropriate "opposite numbers" in the Japanese government.

Ultimately, however, responsibility for insuring that the Japanese comply with laws based on SCAP directives and memoranda rests with army and corps commanders and their special staffs appointed for the purpose. SCAP's function is on the planning level and when once it hands down a directive it assumes its provisions will be carried out to the letter. Only in case of a serious threat to our occupation policy, demanding the full weight of SCAP authority, does the higher organization take part in actual administration.

On prefectural and local levels, the Eighth Army handles the actual execution of SCAP directives. In addition to duties of military government, it is responsible for procurement of labor, supplies, equipment, and facilities. With these broad powers and responsibilities, Eighth Army has authority over virtually every phase of Japanese life.

Attached to Eighth Army combat units are military government teams, directed from the Army's military government headquarters. To ensure speedy handling of reports from the field, Eighth Army and XXIV Corps (Korea) maintain liaison officers at SCAP headquarters in Tokyo.

FULL MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

(3) How does General Lerch's military government fit into the SCAP framework?

For administration of civil affairs in Korea, SCAP has established a slightly different setup. There no Korean civil government is recognized; military government deals directly with the people. The Military Governor, Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, is in command through the provincial governors of all military government and detachment teams. To assist the Military Governor there is a deputy and a civil administrator. The latter coordinates the activities of the Secretariat and bureaus which make up the governmental machinery of Korea.

The Secretariat is made up of nine sections—General Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Army Administra-

tion, Accounts, Public Information, Civilian Personnel, Planning, Provincial Affairs, and Property Custodian. The nine bureaus deal with commerce, agriculture, communications, transportation, finance, education, justice, national defense, and public health and welfare.

Liaison betwen the Military Governor and military government teams in the field is through the provincial military governors. With the separation of military government and tactical chains of command on 14 January 1946, the military government teams were detached from the corps and divisions and brought directly under the supervision of the Military Governor.

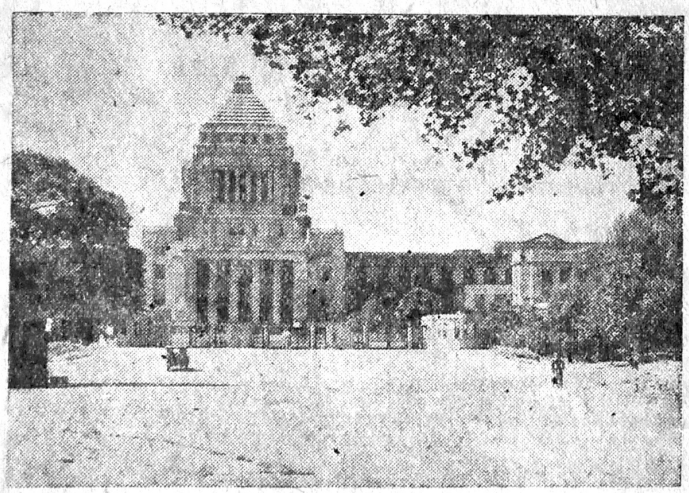
Thus the difference between our government in Korea and that in Japan proper is that the former is progressively changing from direct to indirect control, whereas in Japan indirect control was possible from the outset. Like its corresponding organizations in Japan, however, the Korean administration functions under SCAP supervision and its directives or policy memoranda are subject to approval of the Supreme Commander.

DEMOCRATIZING BY DISCREET PRESSURE

(4) What's behind SCAP decisions to control from the top level?

This, in broad outline, is the mechanical setup of the occupational administration through which the Allied nations hope to purge Japan of its feudal tendencies and establish truly democratic government of, by, and for the people. Its basic principle is utilization to the utmost of the structure of the Japanese government as it existed prior to surrender.

In any event it is not quite accurate to say that we are merely utilizing Japan's prewar government. We *are* the top level of government of Japan. Since



Signal Corps

THE DIET

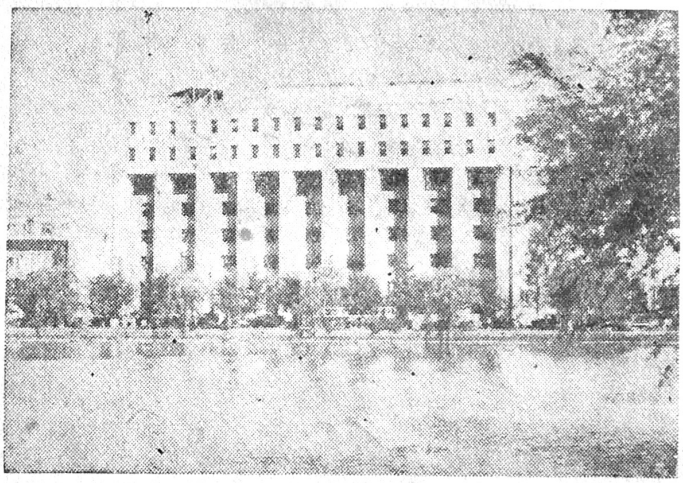
Control will rest here in the new regime

31 October Japan has had no relations with foreign governments except through SCAP. On that date it surrendered its diplomatic records and property abroad and recalled its diplomatic and consular representatives. Through the U. S. State Department neutral countries were advised that they might maintain relations with the Japanese government—but only by operating through SCAP.

THE RECORD OF REFORM

(5) What are the staff sections doing to renovate Japanese life?

As the islands' actual government there is no detail of their administration that does not concern us. The special staff sections of SCAP have in the



Signal Corps

DAI ICHI, GHQ

Seat of the occupation government

months of our occupation examined minutely every aspect of Japanese life.

POLITICAL

The Government Section has the twofold task of advising the Supreme Commander on the status of, and policies pertaining to, military government in Korea and the internal structure of civil government in Japan.

In Korea the Government Section maintains close liaison on matters of military government with Army forces there and acts as an agency for: (1) securing information relative to current military government operations in Korea for consultation and reference by other staff sections; (2) expediting matters relating to military government in Korea which pertain to more than one SCAP staff section; and (3) preparing, reviewing, and processing reports relative to the military government operation in Korea. It advises the Supreme Commander on the development and progress of military government there and recommends action in furtherance of our occupation mission.

In Japan it is the function of the Government Section to investigate, study, and advise the Supreme Commander on the relationship of civil government to military affairs and the control of military forces; the relationship of the Japanese government to subordinate government agencies; methods and degree of centralized control, and the nature and extent of feudal and totalitarian practices. It also studies the rela-

tionship of government to the people, including the degree and type of popular representation in government, and the relationship of government to business.

The Government Section has made significant recommendations for reform of Japanese government, elimination of feudal and totalitarian practices which hamper government by the people, and elimination of government-business relationships which maintain the Japanese war potential and hamper achievement of our occupation objectives.

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC

While the Government Section of SCAP was busy with the nation's administrative machinery, the Economic and Scientific Section undertook the Herculean task of destroying the industrial basis of Japan's war-making power and making certain that Japanese industry was used for peaceful ends. Factories were inspected, classified, and told what type of essential consumer goods they would be permitted to manufacture and how much. Military government teams, through a system of "spot checks," make certain that manufacturers do not exceed the production authorized by their permits.

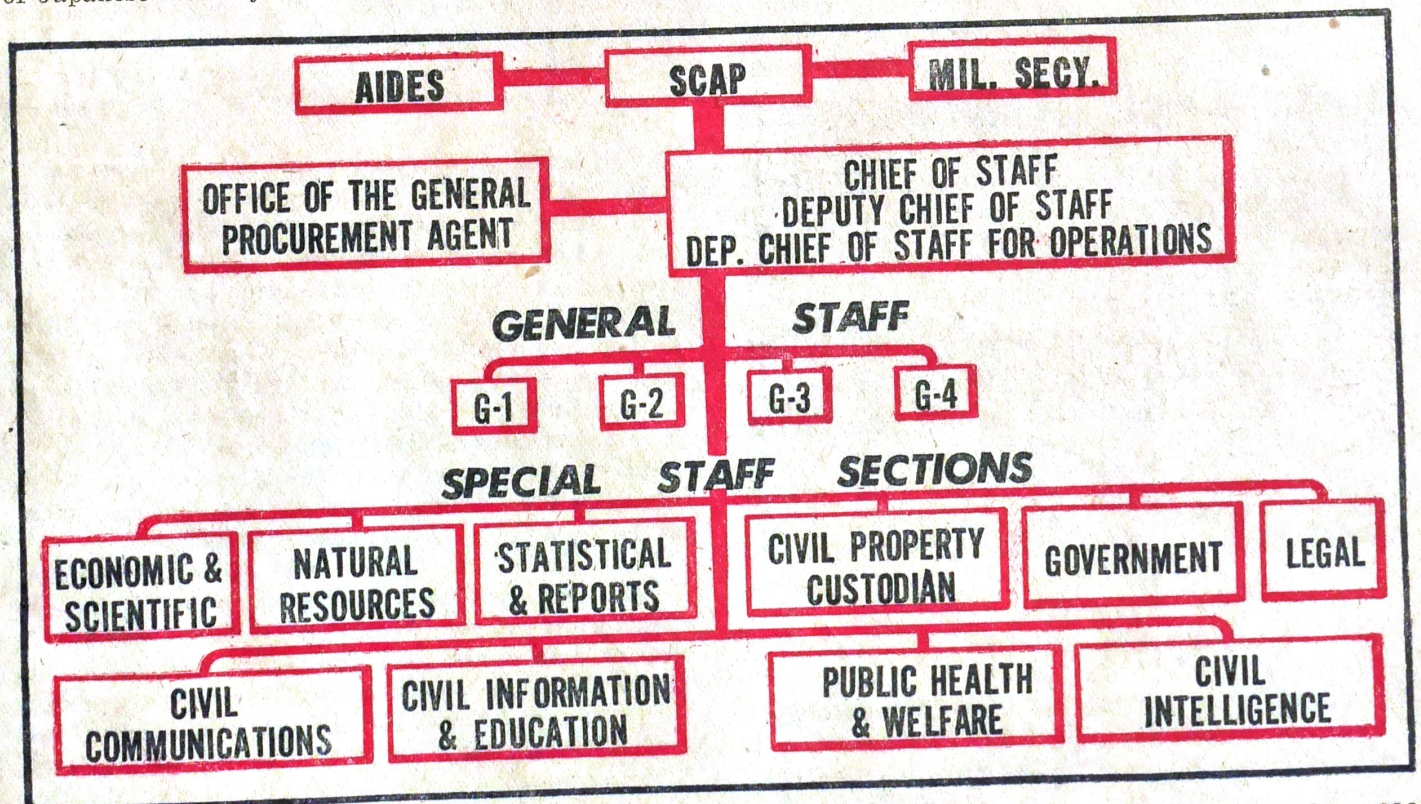
The second big task was that of removing the paralyzing grip of the *Zaibatsu* families from Japan's economic life. To forestall an unloading of stocks and securities, SCAP forbade all transfers affecting holdings of the 15 leading Japanese companies. SCAP also began a thorough investigation of cartels and other international agreements. The right of labor to organize was fully recognized, and legal obstacles to collective bargaining were removed.

SCAP's objectives in supervising the operation of Japanese industry are: (1) to maintain in Japan a minimum peacetime economy; (2) to control all foreign trade; (3) to continue economic controls and rationing systems in order to avoid economic distress and insure a fair distribution of goods. Reorganizing Japan's historical dependence upon imports, SCAP has approved imports when they are needed to maintain a minimum economy. All imports must eventually be SCAP-approved and must be paid for in approved export goods. For the third objective SCAP has continued the rationing system on staple foods, clothing, and other staple commodities, as well as maintaining existing price controls.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Natural Resources Section is concerned with the administration of Japan's agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, and geology. All are vitally important to Japan, and all were hard-hit by the war. Agricultural production, owing partly to typhoon and flood damage to crops and partly to war-borne shortages of fertilizer, is not enough to maintain even a minimum standard of living in 1946 without imports. Fishing, which in the past has provided the mainstay of Japanese protein diet, now is about 40 percent below the prewar level. Forests, constituting more than one-half the area of the home islands of Japan, are an important source of national wealth, and the decline in lumber production is intimately related to a shortage of charcoal; and a shortage of lumber is hampering operations of the mining industry. Mining in Japan is down to 20 to 50 percent of the pre-war level. The current monthly production of coal is only about 35 percent of the 1935 monthly average figure.

It is the responsibility of the Natural Resources Section to direct the rehabilitation of these phases of Japan's economy; to establish it on a firm basis en-



abling the nation to become as nearly self-sufficient as possible without the necessity of aid from the United States; and to accomplish these tasks without at the same time rebuilding a potential war machine in Japan.

COMMUNICATIONS

A similar task confronts the Communications Section. At the end of the war our experts found Japan's communications in a state of disrepair, confusion, and inactivity. This was the result of war damage, neglect, and lack of supplies on which the Japanese army and navy had first priority. Within the first two months of our occupation, telephone, radio, and other communications had been sufficiently restored to meet the needs of our occupation force with reasonably available facilities left for Japanese civilian use. Now, under SCAP supervision, a younger element in Japan has begun liberalizing the communications industries, and the manufacture of equipment is under way.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Our public health and welfare experts, on landing in Japan, found enough work to keep them busy for some time. During the war years, Japan's all-out war economy placed almost exclusive emphasis on the needs of the military, with civilian health and welfare a secondary consideration. Manufacture of essential medical supplies was curtailed; scarce drugs and medicines were requisitioned for the military. Training standards for medical students declined, and Japanese medicine was further weakened by the continual drain of skilled doctors into the army and navy.

American doctors at once set about clearing up the medical situation in Japan. They returned to civilian channels medical and dental equipment which had been stockpiled for the Japanese armed forces. They put available plants to work manufacturing sera, vaccines, and other medical supplies. They required Japanese health officials to register all cases of communicable disease, together with a report of preventive measures taken. Such statistics, never adequate in Japan, had been almost entirely neglected during the war years. The American doctors demanded inspection of meats, dairy products, and other foods as a preventive measure.

FREEDOM TO THINK AND LEARN

The Civil Information and Education Section had the unenviable task of building free expression and free thought in Japan. This was a large order; the Japanese propaganda system had been a smooth, efficient machine and not something to be destroyed in a moment. The press, fed by a semi-official news agency, was tightly muzzled by censorship and, more subtly, by government allocation of newsprint stocks. All papers looked alike and there was no chance for the slightest modicum of self-expression. Films were similarly muzzled; they were made by three firms cooperating closely with the government. Tightly-rationed film stocks were used mainly for "newsreels" exhorting the people to live a Spartan life and "educational films" which were pure propaganda. The Japanese theatre was in a state of stagnation; expression of new ideas was not permitted and plays were either propaganda or escapist in nature. Education had been mobilized for war, with textbooks rewritten under military supervision and teachers trained as mouthpieces of the government. Religion was closely supervised and State Shintoism was utilized to turn religious sentiment completely to the service of the state.

Our military government began by lifting the ban on free speech. Understandably enough, those individuals whose work involved the media of expression in Japan were bewildered. They still looked to the government for control and direction. It was necessary for SCAP officials to step into the breach and guide the Japanese press in its first self-attempted shaky steps. Reference libraries were established in the principal cities of Japan, with American books, newspapers, and magazines as suggested models for Japanese journalists. Through the State Department complete world news coverage was made available to Japan for the first time in many years. Special public relations and information plans were instituted to make sure the Japanese public would understand the meaning of directives and such basic ideas as freedom of thought and of assembly.

In the schools military drill was abolished, new textbooks provided, liberal educators appointed to key positions. Shinto practices were removed from the school system, and freedom of religion was guaranteed to all Japanese. A special mission of leading American educators now is in Japan, surveying the Japanese school system and making specific recommendations. In every step taken regarding the school system, our clearly advertised goal is the same as that governing our overall occupation policy: To stamp out every vestige of militarism and to educate the Japanese people in democracy.

That our anti-militarist efforts have not been entirely without result may be inferred from the proposed new Japanese constitution, which establishes the basis for real representative government. If this tenet of the constitution is adhered to in letter and spirit, our occupation leaders may compliment themselves on a job well done; and they may flatter themselves that, along with other American ideas, they have brought to Japan their own country's deep-seated hatred for war and for all forms of military activity.

* * *

(This, the first of a series of articles on our occupation policy in Japan, has summarized in broad outline the work of our military government. Another in the series will follow shortly, introducing *Maptalk* readers to the military governors—who they are—how they were selected—where and how they were trained for the ticklish job of reeducating and rebuilding our former enemy.)